(XXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1496.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1774.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Please to insert the following, and you will oblige yours, &c. E. H.

TO DR. CHARLES WIESENTHAL.

SIR, May 9, 1774.

THE *ipse dixit* of any person, however reasonable it may appear, should not have the least weight in any science, when repugnant to facts, which has been the result of ages; much less should an opinion unsupported by reason, facts, or analogy.

The great veneration paid to men of reputation, has been the means of introducing the most gross absurdities into almost every science. The *dogma* of *Aristotle* before the reformation in Germany, was looked on as *orthodox*: if a dissertation was published, containing principles contrary to his doctrine, it was immediately condemned: in such a manner were the minds of men involved in obscurity, till removed by the immortal *Bacon*. Men of ambitious minds, when set at the head of any science, whether they arrive there by superior merit, or by *craft* and *dissimulation*, on advancing an opinion, think it incumbent on themselves to support it, however absurd: they are so elated with vanity, and prompted by folly, as to think their bare assertion sufficient to convince; treating the opinion of all authorities with contempt, as being spurious, or the effect of imagination, and even arrogate to themselves a knowledge superior to the united observations for ages.

I think your signing a letter directed to me, pointing out the nature of my collateral circumstances, has rendered you equally contemptible as the signing one shewing the absurdity of my reasoning would have done; though perhaps you might suggest in the former, it was not in my power to prove the falsity of your accusation; whereas in the latter, you well knew the opinions of every physician, ancient and modern, were against you.

I understood from you when at Mr. Coale's, on July the 6th, that your idea in regard to his disorder was, that it was putrid, as will appear from my first letter to you: though from your answer it is very clear, that you had retracted your former notion, and was of an opinion similar to mine: that is, that his disorder was inflammatory, but not in so great a degree: words to this purpose you will find in the third column, in the fore part of your first letter.

It must be obvious to every reader, that there is such a confusion of your ideas in regard to his disorder, that you cannot explain what they are---your journal says, his disorder was a rheumatic fever, tending to an *abscess*. Your letter of the 24th of February says, originally an abscess was the first of his complaint, which brought on both pain and fever---in your letter directed to me on the first of June, that the pain of the knee was a rheumatic symptom---in your last you say, the inflammation was from a particular deposition of acrimony, left in the blood by the measles, which being dispersed by bleeding, brought on a putrid fever.

Every person on perusing your first letter, must think that we had agreed on Mr. Coale's disorder; you acknowledged that he laboured under the *rheumatism*, and that his fever was inflammatory, (but not in so great a degree) depending on the pain and inflammation; and in the latter part of your letter, acknowledged in general a resolution was the most favourable termination: also you acknowledged the propriety and necessity of bleeding of him, and we only disagreed whether he was, or was not bled too copiously; and to prove bleeding had not been used sufficiently, I gave you the observations of Dr. *Huxham* and *Cleghorn* exact in point; here you found yourself discomfited, and like unto the *cameleon*, changed.

Now sir, it appears to me from your last performance, that the matter in dispute is, whether Mr. Coale's was, or was not, originally (at the time of bleeding) a putrid complaint; also whether the most favourable termination of an inflammation is by resolution, or apostemation.

In my first letter, I have been explicit on the nature of inflammatory and putrid fevers, and there pointed out the pathognominic signs as delivered by the most experienced physicians; which I refer you to, and shall now be as concise as possible.--- The signs from whence you draw your conclusion of its being putrid, by no means characterizes a putrid fever: the dryness of the skin is a common attendant on all species of fevers, so long as a stricture on the superficies remains; though in putrid complaints, there is often a peculiar degree of pungency to the touch; a symptom which, I did not perceive in Mr. Coale; perhaps from your great delicacy, the ends of your fingers may have been more irritable, therefore more susceptible of an impression.* Had you read *Van Swieten* on the *convulsio febrilis*, you might discover spasmodic contractions are not in any manner a pathognominic sign of putrifaction. I will deliver the pathognominic signs of a putrid fever, as mentioned by *Huxham*, *Van Swieten*, *Pringle*, &c.--- The pulse in general, quick and small, sometimes slow and soft, strength, sighing and sobbing; faintness, and a remarkable dejection of the spirits. If the pulse is full, it is sure to sink on using evacuations to any considerable degree, and every symptom increased thereby; at some times a dry parched skin, at others profuse sweats from the first.

I beg you will compare these symptoms with Mr. Coale's, and reflect on the consequences that immediately ensued bleeding; the first time the pulse was raised, the second every threatening symptom removed, and he remained much better for three days; but on the 5th day, the pain and inflammation returned with violence, in consequence of which, the fever: this accessary seizure was the cause of your being sent for, and not the continuance of the symptoms, for which the last bleeding was used.--- You observe in your journal, that when you was called on the 7th day, the pulse indicated bleeding, and you would have ordered it, if the tumour had not been subsiding. I shall be glad to know of you, for what reason would you have ordered bleeding: when you say from the acrimony being taken up, a putrid fever was induced? in case you thought at that time the tumor subsiding had induced a putrid fever, why would you have ordered bleeding to disperse it?--- can you produce one case, or the opinion of one physician, that persons labouring under a fever of the putrid kind, ever had a full and hard pulse, indicating bleeding seven days from their attack, and after evacuations had been used with freedom.--- On the contrary, is it not an observation made by every experienced physician, that a full and hard pulse is the most pathognominic sign of an inflammatory fever, and too great a tension of the arterial system: or needs there any other argument to prove its being highly inflammatory, when after evacuations had been used liberally in the beginning, the pulse to show too great a tension on the 7th day, and indicate bleeding. Now sir, you see your journal has furnished me with an observation, that every experienced physician has declared to be the pathognominic sign of an inflammatory fever.

I have in my first letter pointed out to you, also have given the opinion of the first physicians, shewing that a resolution of an inflammation is the most favourable termination, and ought to be attempted, especially those of the breast:--- I shall subjoin a case of col. Charles Hammond's son, who you also attended. On January the 3d, 1773, I was called to him, he then laboured under a pain and inflammation of the shoulder, with a fever; I bled him, and made use of the antiphlogistic regimen and medicines, and put a blister on the part; the pain and inflammation left the shoulder, and a tumour appeared on the fore part of the breast; it appeared to me impracticable to procure a resolution: I ordered a poultice, it suppurated in a few days and was opened; the collar-bone became carious---on the 13th of April, 1774, (about 15 months after his first attack) I extracted the collar-bone. It is to be observed, I laid the apostem open at first the whole length full three inches.

You observe that a putrid fever was induced from the acrimony being obstructed, and afterwards re-entering the circulation.--- The nature of his complaints plainly contradicts this hypothesis. --- If the inflammation was in consequence of a deposition of acrimony on the shoulder and side, forming an abscess, how comes it to pass, that when the pain and inflammation were removed by bleeding, that the fever and other symptoms immediately subsided?--- in all cases where we are certain morbific, or acrimonious matter exists, as soon as it is deposited on any particular part, the fever and other symptoms vanish; but in case of its being repelled, a train of direful symptoms are produced: as is demonstrated in the plague, small pox, and other eruptive disorders; a person the least conversant with the small pox, must know that when the eruption is compleated, the fever and other symptoms go off; but if it is repelled by any means, every symptom returns with more violence. Pray sir, was this the consequence in Mr. Coale's case? no! as soon as the pain and inflammation were removed by bleeding, the fever and other symptoms subsided, till the accessary seizure on the 5th day, at which time the fever &c. returned. Had the fever depended on acrimony in the blood, would it not have been highest when the tumour was dispersed; and on its being deposited on any particular part, would not the fever &c. go off, as is the case in other disorders, depending on morbific matter

Mr. Coale, for six weeks previous to the fever, had pains at times in the shoulder; if these pains were excited from *acrimony* deposited, what became of the acrimony when the pains were absent: if it was taken into the juices, you say it would become heterogeneous; but he always found himself the best on the pain leaving him. He has this winter laboured under pains of the shoulder, arms, &c. and the strength much impaired in those members; several hard swellings on the muscles appeared. I should think the discharge from the thigh was sufficient to have carried off all the *acrimony*---in what manner is he now to get clear of it; to disperse it, you say, will bring on a putrid fever, or are we to endeavour to procure another apostem? If the swellings are cut out, where it seems the acrimony is centered; perhaps it might escape, as it did when the leg was taken off.--- This acrimony seems to be a subtle intelligent *being*, and it is difficult to lay hold of it.

I mentioned a spontaneous separation of the gluten being observed in inflammatory disorders, by some of the greatest physicians; whether it may be an *effect*, or a *cause*, I have not ventured to give my opinion: but that there are such appearances is certain, and I cannot think it to be from acrimony. How *acrimony* can be let out by bleeding, I cannot conceive, without it collects itself together, and rushes out of the orifice? similar attempts perhaps may be taken to take away the matter in the small-pox, measles, &c. arguments of equal weight might be produced for the one as the other; though experience contradicts both.

By using the bark and claret at the time I did, was on account of the great debility, as for increasing the bark, the quantity mentioned by you, was so insignificant, that he would have been a month taking what was requisite to be given in 48 hours:--- an apothecary's boy could not have formed a more absurd prescription: granting at the time I used the bark and claret, that there were signs of putrifaction, it does not in the least contradict but what originally at the time of bleeding his disorder was highly inflammatory: for when an inflammation is not resolved, putrifaction takes place. What is *pus*? but the stagnating fluids becoming semi-putrid, destroying the containing solids. In the last stage of a pleurisy, peripneumony, &c. there are signs of putrifaction, and often on dissection, the parts are found to be mortified. Has Mr. Coale laboured under any symptom, but what prevails in an *empyema*; such as colliquative sweats, diarrhœa, hectic fever, &c. you I presume, admit an *empyema* to be in consequence of an inflammation, and a resolution ought to be attempted by bleeding, &c.

I still deny an abscess existing on Mr. Coale (except of the knee:) you with great propriety appropriated to yourself the appellation of *illiterate*, in regard to the term imposthume or abscess. There are many instances of inflammations, which are not dispersed, and yet not suppurate; without which, you may find by Barrow's, or Quincy's *lexicon*, the term abscess or imposthume, cannot be applied; it must be very ridiculous for a physician to say an abscess mortified or indurated, without ever matter being formed; for it is certain an imposthume never takes place, till the obstructed fluid is suppurated.

I thought it requisite to point out how a difficulty of breathing might exist, without breathing with the knee; and shew that the pain of the breast was not the immediate cause; there are instances of the breast being so formed, as to admit no dilitation; the person being at rest, had no difficulty in breathing; how does a difficulty in breathing come on from running and other exercise, and in fevers without pain, except from an increased impetus of the circulation?

I have not denied but what I said there was no matter; I denied there being matter, as not being the consistence of *pus*: what I expected to see, was an ichorous humour; as is frequently discharged from *abscess*, when the bones are carious.--- I shall be glad you will point out in what place I said the *abscess* did not form in the articulation: is it, that you cannot understand, or have you an aversion to speak the truth? look into my last letter to you, and see if I have not given it as my opinion; that the seat of inflammation was in the tendinous parts of the muscles: membranes surrounding the joint, and capsular ligament; and that the *abscess* must form where the seat of inflammation was: your repeatingly misrepresenting my words, betrays great inattention, or something worse.

Your saying I was told of there being an *abscess* formed for a considerable time, previous to opening it is false: it was mentioned to me some few days before, and I on examining would have opened it; but Mr. Coale would not permit it. I was always very desirous of letting out any stagnating fluid, and had a suspicion that an *abscess* would form and produce a carious bone; therefore used every method to prevent it: as you was so well convinced of the dangerous consequences of the opening being delayed, why did you give it as your opinion, when you was there last, that it might be deferred three days longer? I am surprized, that a person of Dr. Wiesenthal's benevolent disposition, who so affectingly sympathizes for the sufferings of his fellow creatures, should be so negligent of his duty, as not to disapprove of a method, which he well knew must be of such fatal consequences to Mr. Coale; as the using resolving medicines, such as camph. &c. or what is worse, recommend rubbing with laudanum, equally prejudicial by its preventing an apostem forming.

You seem desirous to convince the reader, that you recommended the emetic tartar and camphire, as medicines not being used; did you advise a medicine not used, previous or disapproved of any; if not, no person of sense can think any alteration was made?

You have been so conscious of the fusibility of your reasoning, that you have been ashamed to sign your name; therefore have rendered your pupil ridiculous, by his suffering himself to be made a dupe to your ar-

* *You complain of my omitting to mention his having a dry skin, also point it out as an inattention.--- When I speak of an obstructed perspiration, I mention it relatively, as a total one never exists while life remains; any person of sense from my saying he had no sensible perspiration, till the 28th, must conclude of course, the skin was not moist.*

tifice.--- To remove your accuſation in regard to Mrs. Cromwel ! here ſubjoin Mrs. Rumney's certificate. ---

I hereby certify, that Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwel, deſired me to acquaint Dr. Ephraim Howard with her complaints; and requeſt the doctor to viſit her: I accordingly acquainted him; witneſs my hand, this 13th day of April, 1774.

RUTH RUMNEY.

Previous to this information of Mrs. Rumney's, Mr. John Cromwel at Elk-Ridge landing, after relating Mrs. Cromwel's ſituation, offered me 50 guineas to cure her. It would have been candid in you to have related in what manner I conducted myſelf, when I viſited her; and your behaviour. --- I enquired who was her attending phyſician, ſhe informed me you was: I then obſerved it was not poſſible for me to form ſo good a judgment, without being acquainted with the manner of treatment; and deſired a conſultation. A day was appointed, and ſhe ſaid you was informed; I viſited her accordingly.--- The wind blew hard, which ſhe imagined might obſtruct you from croſſing the ferry;--- the ſecond day was appointed, and I called on her; ſhe then informed me ſhe had ſeen you, and that it was your opinion, Dr. Howard could not be of any ſervice; you when young, thought you could cure many diſorders, which experience has now convinced you, that you could not:— yet you talk of a behaviour, ill becoming a man of *good breeding*; but this piece of impoliteneſs, is conſiſtent with your conduct in general. I never mentioned a word to you at Mr. Coale's, in regard to Francis Simpſon; perhaps your conſcience might have told you, that your behaviour was inconſiſtent with the character of a phyſician; by giving an opinion to the family, contrary to the attending phyſician, when he was not preſent; well knowing what his ſentiments were previous; though each ſign from whence you drew your concluſion, might have happened without both bones being broke. In Auguſt the 6, 1772, I aſſiſted Dr. [illegible] to amputate the leg, and part of the thigh, of a negro of Mr. Hammond's; I requeſted the doctor to lay the leg bones bare, and ſaw the *tibia* in an oblique direction; he did it, and meaſured previouſly the exact length of the leg; he then paſted the bone, meaſured it, and found the leg near an inch ſhorter: this was done in the preſence of ſeveral gentlemen;— as for the oval form being altered was, that the under part being paſted, prevented its ſwelling in proportion to its ſides: my publiſhing your letter was to prove you had aſſerted a falſity, in ſaying I had made uſe of the bark and claret in various forms, before your ſecond viſit: as for invalidating your journal, I had no intent; looking on it to be a matter merely calculated to ſerve your preſent purpoſe, as moſt perſons I believe do. You in your firſt letter, denied you ever ſaid bleeding of Mr. Coale was improper; in anſwer thereto, I told you what really did paſs: you ſeem now to be ſilent on that head; I have ſince ſeen Mrs. Ridgely, ſhe declares what I inſerted, to be the ſubſtance of what you ſaid; and that ſhe always underſtood by you, bleeding was improper: in juſtice to yourſelf, it is incumbent on you to clear it up.

You have made uſe of every mean and dirty art, that malice could dictate, or villainy ſuggeſt, to extricate yourſelf; though every expedient has failed you. A perſon once proved to be void of *veracity*, is ſhown to be deſtitute of one of the greateſt ſocial virtues; and when habit has rendered him ſo *callous*, as publicly to aſſert that to be a fact, which on reflection, he muſt know can be proved to be falſe, there is no circumſcribing the bounds of his villainy: from hence the reader may diſcover from what ſource, ſo great a diverſity in repreſenting the nature of our diſpute aroſe.

I find it very diſagreeable, diſputing with a perſon ſo ignorant of his profeſſion, as not to underſtand the common term *abſceſs*; and whoſe ideas are ſo fluctuating, as to have given three oppoſite opinions, relative to the ſame diſorder, in as many months. I therefore adviſe you, previous to entering into a phyſical controverſy again, to go to ſome ſchool of phyſic, and learn the rudiments of your profeſſion; by which you will be enabled to make a judicious application of ſuch obſervations, which a courſe of practice may have afforded you.

I am

Your humble ſervant,

EPHRAIM HOWARD.

N. B. If you had any deſire that the reader ſhould attribute thoſe excellent performances, to be the effect of your pupil's fertile imagination; it would have been prudent in you to have left out the words, our---we--- and us. E. H.

WARSAW, *January* 19.

A Duel was fought near this place, laſt week, between major Wilde and captain Muller, two Ruſſian officers, who, though great friends before, quarrelled on the road as they were bringing diſpatches from the Ruſſian army in Moldavia. They, however, agreed to deliver their diſpatches previous to their encounter; after which, they, with their ſeconds, proceeded to the choſen ſpot, when the major deſired the captain to fire firſt, which he did, and wounded his adverſary. The major then fired his in the air, and ſaid to the captain, "You have fired; it is I that gave the offence, for which I ſincerely aſk your pardon. Are you content with this requeſt? if not, you have your choice; we have ſtill each a piſtol, and our ſwords." The ſeconds, touched with the candour and openneſs of major Wilde, deſired it might end where it was, and they were immediately reconciled to each other.

ROME, *Feb.* 5. Mr. Hamilton has diſcovered in the territory of Civita Lavinia, a ſubterraneous chamber, walled, which has been opened, and eleven antique ſtatues found in it, which are pretty remarkable, and almoſt all entire.

WARSAW, *Feb.* 5. It is pretended that the diſorders which have happened in the government of Oſenbourg, have been excited by ſome ſecret enemies of Ruſſia, and that Pugutſchew, the chief of the mutineers, is aſſured of a retreat, if he ſhould fail of ſucceſs.

HAGUE, *Feb.* 18. Letters from Venice adviſe, that the republic of that name has concluded an alliance with the court of Peterſburgh, by which ſhe engages to join the Ruſſian fleet with nineteen men of war of the line, beſides frigates, bomb veſſels, &c. flattering herſelf that by this means ſhe may recover the Morea, and other poſſeſſions in the Archipelago, which the Turks have taken from her. If this news proves true, it is probable the porte may ſuffer ſome great loſſes in the Levant.

LONDON, *February* 2.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, January 1.

"We have the pleaſure to inform you, that the communication with Barbary, which has been a long time cut off, is now opened again, and we have received ſome large ſupplies of freſh proviſions, which have been much wanted. The corſairs, that have been ſo very numerous in the Mediterranean, have ſuddenly withdrawn to their reſpective ports, in conſequence of ſome Neapolitan and Sicilian ſhip of war fitted out againſt them, who have treated ſeveral of them very roughly. The garriſon is in good health."

Feb. 4. Laſt Saturday a young woman with a child in her arms, and big with another, applied to alderman Wilkes, who ſat at the Manſion houſe for the lord mayor, for a paſs to the pariſh to which ſhe belonged, ſaying that ſhe was married to a black, who was a ſlave to a merchant in Lothbury, but that having no wages he was not able to ſupport her. The alderman granted a warrant to bring her huſband before the lord mayor; accordingly he was yeſterday brought before his lordſhip, when the poor fellow declared that he was born in Guadaloupe, of negro parents; that he had ſerved his maſter in England fourteen years, but was never allowed any wages; that when his wife lay in he applied to his maſter for a little money for her ſupport, but without ſucceſs; and in the courſe of his examination he expreſſed ſuch tender feelings for the diſtreſs of his wife and child, that it drew compaſſion from all preſent. Upon which his lordſhip diſcharged him from his maſter, telling him that he was not a ſlave, according to the laws of this free country; and that if he ſhould be moleſted in getting bread for himſelf and family, to apply to him, and he would ſee juſtice done. His lordſhip then gave him a guinea, and the gentlemen preſent ſubſcribed another towards his ſupport, till he could get employ; and recommended him to an attorney in the mayor's court, to bring an action againſt the maſter for the recovery of his wages for the fourteen years he had ſerved him in England.

On Wedneſday night, about twelve o'clock, a hackney coachman, ſuppoſed to be in liquor, drove his coach down the ſtairs at Iron gate into the Thames, whereby himſelf and horſes were drowned. The watchmen there could have ſaved the man, but he would not be taken from the box without they could ſave his horſes.

On Tueſday complaint was made to the houſe of a letter, publiſhed in two of the daily papers, ſigned *a South Britain*; which was voted a ſcandalous, falſe, and ſeditious libel, tending to alienate the affections of his majeſty's ſubjects. Ordered, that the attorney general do proſecute the publiſhers.

Feb. 12. The following is ſent us as a fact: a real friend of lord North's one day laſt week ſaid to his lordſhip, "My lord, the court and the city being at variance, is like "a kingdom divided againſt itſelf." Let me adviſe you to ſpare no pains in endeavouring to unite yourſelf with the citizens, and that too this winter; delays are dangerous. I ſee you have got Stow's ſurvey of London; let me read you a line or two." Then opening the book he read the following paſſage "wealth, the ſinews of war, ſhe (the city of London) abounds in more than any city. Men ſhe can never want, or horſes, there being more than 20,000 fit for military ſervice in the town: magazines of artillery, ſmall arms and ammunition for an army of 100,000 men, and always in readineſs; and there are 100,000 able bodied men fit to bear arms in the city; theſe being but a tenth part of the inhabitants." "Never think then, added the friend, that the friendſhip of ſuch a city as this is not worth preſerving." His lordſhip then thanked him, and ſaid he would lay a reconcilable train the next morning as ſoon as he was up. If this be true, we may hope to ſee better times very ſoon.

The following is the PROTEST of the MINORITY LORDS in IRELAND, againſt the STAMP ACT lately paſſed there.

Die Jovis 17°. *die Januarii*, 1774.

Hodie 3*d vice lecta eſt billa, entitled, an act for granting to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, ſeveral duties upon vellum, parchment, and paper.*

The queſtion, whether this bill ſhall paſs.

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

Diſſentient.

1ſt, BECAUSE we conſider this tax as peculiarly burthenſome, in the preſent declining ſituation of this country, ſince no material indulgence has been granted, nor no conſtitutional or commercial reſtraint has been removed in this oppreſſed country, to enable us to bear this additional incumbrance; and becauſe it does not appear to us, that there was any peculiar demand for it at preſent, which we may reaſonably infer from the act itſelf, as there is no clauſe to appropriate the produce of this tax to a particular purpoſe.

2dly, Becauſe we have reaſon to believe, that an aſſurance had been given to the other houſe of parliament, from adminiſtration, that the commiſſioners of accounts ſhould be employed as commiſſioners of ſtamps, which was intended as an inducement to their acquieſcence in this meaſure: whereas the words of the act elude, if not totally counteract this promiſe, ſince the commiſſioners of ſtamps are obliged to account annually before the commiſſioners of impreſt accounts; and becauſe the lord lieutenant is enabled to appoint officers without limitation in number, or expence, or any qualification whatſoever. And farther, there is no diſabling clauſe ſimilar to that by which the officers of all duties created ſince 1692, are inadmiſſable in the houſe of commons of England, which muſt evidently increaſe the number of placemen, and the influence of the crown in parliament.

3dly, Becauſe it ſeems to us unconſtitutional to veſt the power in his majeſty's repreſentative, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, of aſcertaing annually, by proclamation, the price of paper and other materials, which ſhall be iſſued from the ſtamp-office, ſince a corrupt viceroy may hereafter ſet his own price upon them without controul, which would not be the caſe if it were veſted in the commiſſioners of the revenue, or other officers under the controul of parliament, in like manner as this power is veſted in England in the lords of the treaſury.

4thly, Becauſe we conceive that this act, ſo far as it relates to the ſtamping of news-papers and of pamphlets, evidently tends to invade, and to abridge the liberty of the preſs, that great and neceſſary outwork and barrier of our conſtitutional rights, which we ought ever to maintain againſt all invaſion with the moſt cautious attention, as upon its ſecurity moſt ultimately depends the very exiſtence of our excellent conſtitution. And becauſe farther, the tax upon pamphlets was not a part of the firſt ſtamp act in England, the 5th of W. and M. chap. 21ſt. but commenced by the 10 of Ann, chap. 19. in the latter end of the queen's days, a period from whence we ſhould be ſorry to derive a precedent.

5thly, Becauſe if the licentiouſneſs of the preſs be an object of complaint, it ſhould be reſtrained by a manly mode of legiſlation, ſtrengthening the criminal juſtice of this country, and not by making the crown countenance it to a certain degree, by conſidering it as the ſubject of revenue.

6thly, Becauſe finally we muſt conſider this as a tax upon the juſtice, the property, and the commerce of this country, as a fund for penſions, and a proviſion for that ſyſtem of venality improved by a late viceroy, and the neceſſary ſequel of a plan which we muſt ever conſider with the utmoſt deteſtation.

LEINSTER,
CARYSFORT,
IRNHAM,
MOUNTMORRES,
MOLESWORTH.

We diſſent for the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th, reaſons.

CHARLEMONT,
MOIRA.

Feb. 17. A correſpondent obſerves, that he never had a perfect idea of a ſtar chamber proceeding till the 19th of laſt month at the hearing of a certain American petition. It was then that ſhameful ſcene was repreſented to him, in which a brutal crown lawyer was encouraged to abuſe with the utmoſt rancour and malignity the amiable and illuſtrious Sir Walter Raleigh.

Feb. 28. Dr. Franklin, we hear, has ſince his fracas with the miniſtry, voluntarily reſigned his American agency: nobly diſdaining to receive the wages of his conſtituents, a day longer than he found himſelf in a capacity to do them any eſſential ſervice.

——— Howard, Eſq; was on Wedneſday laſt appointed one of the ſurveyors general of the cuſtoms in the room of John Temple, Eſq;

March 1. Mr. Temple, who fought a duel ſome time ago with Mr Whately, is diſmiſſed, by command of his majeſty, from the employment which he held in America.

March 2. The Induſtry, Niccolls, from London to Virginia, is aſhore on the iſland of Sheepy, and full of water.

The preſent grand ſeignior, it is ſaid, propoſes to ſubmit the differences between the Porte and Ruſſia to the mediation of Great-Britain.

March 3. This day the houſe of commons reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider of an act made in the 23d year of the late king, intitled, an act for extending and improving the trade to Africa; and to take into conſideration an account of the names of all the freemen of the company of merchants trading to Africa, who have been admitted to their freedom within the city of London, with their reſpective addition and places of abode, and the times of the admiſſion of ſuch of them as have been admitted ſince the 1ſt of Jan. 1760.

Col. Barre's picture of the uſual method of voting for election trials, is at once ludicrous and melancholy. To ſee men pouring in juſt at the nick of time, like ſo many hired ſlaves, to earn their daily bread, ſome ſtaggering from drunkenneſs, others running from their lurking holes, and all, at ot leaſt the moſt part of them, ignorant of the merits of the cauſe upon which they decide, muſt give us a ſad proſpect of our condition, when we conſider by what Hottentots we have been, and may be again repreſented.

Col. Jenning's motive relative to American affairs is poſtponed till to-morrow.

The ſhip Buchanan, of Greenock, Capt. James Moody, from New-York to Bourdeaux laden with 2500 barrels of flour, was loſt on the 22d of January near Bourdeaux; the whole crew periſhed, 1800 barrels of the flour were ſaved.

Several farmers and artificers from the north riding of Yorkſhire, and the ſouth part of the county of Durham are preparing to embark for North-America.

March 4. By the laſt Holland mail advice was received of a dreadful fire at Geneva, by which the great church, with many other public and private buildings, have been deſtroyed.

March 5. The following is his majeſty's anſwer which lord Hinchinbroke reported to the houſe of commons to their congratulatory addreſs on the birth of the prince:

"His majeſty returns thanks to the houſe of commons for this inſtance of their affectionate attachment to him and his family."

Yeſterday the lord mayor, attended by the city marſhal and other officers, proceeded from Guildhall, accompanied by aldermen Croſby, Eſdaile, Hopkins, Thomas, Plomer, Rawlinſon, Peckham, and joined at Charing-Croſs by alderman Plume, with the two ſheriffs, to St. James's, to preſent the following congratulatory addreſs to his majeſty on the ſafe delivery of the queen, and the birth of another prince. The recorder not being able to attend, the common ſerjeant read and preſented the ſaid addreſs to his majeſty.

To the KING's moſt excellent majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London.

"Moſt gracious ſovereign,

"WE your majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of your antient city of London, in common council aſſembled, beg leave to approach your ſacred perſon with our warmeſt congratulations on the happy delivery of our moſt excellent queen, and the auſpicious birth of another prince.

"With gratitude to the divine goodneſs we behold the increaſe of your majeſty's domeſtic felicity, and gives a more permanent ſecurity to the civil and religious liberties of your people."

"hey were all received very graciouſly, and had the honour of kiſſing the king's hand; and his majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on Walter Rawlinſon, Eſq; alderman of Dowgate ward.

Extract of a letter from Worceſter.

"We have ſucceeded once in ſetting aſide a miniſterial member for this city, on account of bribery and corruption, which we reckon a great point carried for conſtitutional liberty. We hope now to try another point with the enemies to our country, and prevent the interpoſition of any lord of parliament, or any lord lieutenant of any county, concerning themſelves in the election of members to ſerve for the commons in parliament; for while it reſts only in a reſolution of the houſe of commons, that this is a high infringment of their liberties and privileges, we are not ſufficiently ſecured from the power a d influence of the ariſtocracy. This ſeems to be the only point wanting to render conſtitutional liberty in this country complete.

ANNAPOLIS, May 12.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Ship Sidney, Thomas Dryſdale, from Genoa.
Ship Neptune, George Leyburn, from Grenada.
Ship Kitty and Nelly, James Buchanan, from London.

CLEARED.

Schooner Horton, John Allen, for Alicant.
Sloop Sally, William Martin, for Philadelphia.
Sloop Ranger, Henry Morgan, for Antigua.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the PRINTING OFFICE,
[Price one dollar]

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Paſſed November Seſſion, 1773.

To be ſold on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 20th of June next,

A TRACT or parcel of land called Spreddoxes Foreſt, containing one hundred acres, lying in Prince George's county, about nine miles from Bladenſburg, and about four miles from Meſſ. Snowdens iron works; whereon are a new dwelling houſe 24 feet ſquare, three tobacco houſes, corn houſe, milk houſe, and ſundry other out houſes, a very good apple orchard containing upwards of two hundred fine bearing trees, a ſmall peach orchard, and many other fruit trees. The land lays level and is fit either for planting or farming; the plantation is in very good repair.

3w JEREMIAH FOWLER,

Baltimore, May 9, 1774.

To be ſold, on Wedneſday the third day of Auguſt next, by public ſale, at the houſe of Mrs. Sarah Chilton, in Baltimore-Town,

THAT valuable tract of land called Colrain, formerly belonging to capt. William Richardſon, patented for 602 acres, but ſaid to contain more; whereon are built a framed dwelling houſe 30 feet by 20, with brick chimnies, two rooms below, three above, with a kitchen, meat houſe, milk houſe, hen houſe, corn houſe, ſtable and barn, and a good apple orchard. There are about 40 acres of meadow ground cleared, and under middling fence, part whereof is embanked marſh, the reſt white oak bottom, and upwards of 100 acres more may be made. This land abounds with locuſt, maple, hickory, red and white oak, is conveniently ſituated in Harford county, upon Buſh river, four miles from Buſh and Joppa, and 22 from Baltimore-Town. There is a good herring fiſhery, and plenty of wild fowl on it, and ſaid to contain iron ore, being convenient to many furnaces and a good landing. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaſer, who, if he inclines to make a private bargain, may apply to James Chriſtie, jun. merchant in Baltimore-Town, and capt. William Richardſon, who now lives on the premiſes, will ſhew the land. ts

Prince-George's county, April 28, 1774.

To be let to the loweſt bidder,

THE building an aſſembly room of wood near the free-ſchool, 50 feet by 24, 10 feet pitch and arched. Any perſon willing to undertake the ſaid building is deſired to attend at Queen-Anne, on the 26th day of May, in order to give in their propoſals to

ADDISON MURDOCK,
BENJAMIN HALL, ſon of FRANCIS,
w3 EDWARD HALL, ſon of HENRY,
HUMPHRY BELT,
RICHARD DUCKETT, jun.
THOMAS SPRIGG, jun.
THOMAS DUCKETT.

DORCHESTER COUNTY,
CAMBRIDGE RACES.

ON Thurſday the 9th day of June next will be run for, a give and take purſe of 50 pounds common money, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding; on the following terms, viz. Aged horſes 14 hands high to carry 9 ſtone, allowing 7 lb. for every year under age, and 7 lb. for every inch under 14 hands, but for every inch above 14 hands to carry 7 lb. extraordinary; heats 2 miles each.

On Friday the 10th will be run for, whatever may be ſubſcribed more than the above 50 pounds, and the entrance money of the firſt day; free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying 9 ſtone; heats 2 miles each.

The horſes the firſt day to enter at the houſe of Mr. John Manning in Cambridge, on Wedneſday the 8th Day of June. Entrance to non-ſubſcribers 3 pounds, to ſubſcribers 1 guinea. Thoſe for the ſecond day to enter on Thurſday afternoon, between the hours of 4 and 8. Entrance 30 ſhillings each. To ſtart each day preciſely at 11 o'clock, and to allow 15 minutes between each heat. There will be judges appointed to determine all diſputes that may ariſe. w4

NOTICE is hereby given, if capt. John Poſey be living, who married Miſs Elizabeth Adair, in the year 1769, and will apply to me the ſubſcriber, living in Charles-Town, South Carolina, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage. If capt. Poſey ſhould be dead, and has any children living, it would be kind of their friends to apply as ſoon as poſſibly they can, to take care of the eſtate left capt. Poſey and children. Given under my hand at Charles-Town, this 10th day of February, 1774.

w3 JONATHAN WADDLE.

Annapolis, May 4, 1774.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG and WILLIAM HOWARD take this method to inform their friends and the public in general, that they now carry on the tallow chandlery and ſoap boiling buſineſſes, in all their different branches, at their houſe in Eaſt-ſtreet, near the market; where thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour them with their cuſtom may depend on their punctuality. They flatter themſelves, that the quality of their goods, and eaſy terms, will ſufficiently recommend them to the notice and favour of the public.

N. B. Common dipp'd candles, by the box eleven pence halfpenny, ditto, under thirty weight, one ſhilling per pound; mold candles, fourteen pence by the box, ditto by the ſingle pound fifteen pence. Hard ſoap by the pound nine pence, ſoft ditto by the gallon one ſhilling. Caſh for tallow and myrtle wax.

April 11, 1774.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 20th of March laſt, a negro man named Ralph, is ſhort and well made, has a ſcar over his right eye in form of a croſs, occaſioned by cutting out a wen: had on when he went away, an old fearnought jacket and oſnabrig ſhirt. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, and brings him to me, living near Zekiah old Bridge in Charles county, ſhall receive a reward of forty ſhillings common currency if taken out of Charles county, and three pounds if taken forty miles from home, and if taken in Charles county twenty ſhillings beſides what the law allows.

IGNATIUS GERARD BOARMAN.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD,

Harford county, Maryland, May 7, 1774.

DRIFTED away laſt week from the landing of the ſubſcriber, living on the weſtern ſide of the head of Cheſapeak Bay, two miles below the mouth of Suſquehanna, a large fiſhing boat, about 18 feet keel, with four oars in her, and a platform on her ſtern, on which was a new ſeine (except a few fathoms on each wing) about 65 fathom long, the lead and cork lines are old, and ſpliced in ſeveral places, the floats are made of cypreſs; in ſaid boat were near 300 fathom of tarred rope new laſt ſeaſon, ſhe had a long painter or head faſt with a pig of iron for an anchor, but it is uncertain whether it was put out or not. Whoever takes up ſaid boat, ſeine, and ropes, and delivers them or gives information of them to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward.

w6 JACOB GILES, jun.

Annapolis, May 10, 1774.

TAKEN up in the creek near where the ſubſcriber lives (where ſhe has lain ſunk about three months) an old clinch-work boat about twelve feet keel, has had a white bottom, has a ring bolt in her ſtem and one in her ſtern poſt, ſhe has a hole in her bottom and one of her planks broke in her ſtern, and other ways greatly out of repair. Whoever owns the ſaid boat may have her again, on proving property and paying charges, by applying to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

THERE is at the plantation of Eliſha Warfield, on Elk-Ridge, a black horſe, about 13 hands and a half high, has no perceivable brand, and appears to be very old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w3

JUST PUBLISHED,

And ready to be delivered to the ſubſcribers, neatly bound, at the reſpective places where they were ſubſcribed for,

THE

DEPUTY COMMISSARY's GUIDE;

AT which places, non-ſubſcribers may alſo be ſupplied with a few remaining books, at the ſame price of 12s. 6d. ready bound.

BY THE COMMISSARY GENERAL,

Having peruſed Mr. Vallette's collection, entitled "The Deputy Commiſſary's Guide," and approving of the regulations therein made with regard to the proceedings of the prerogative office; I do hereby recommend to the ſeveral deputy commiſſaries within this province, to govern their future official proceedings agreeable thereto; to adminiſter and take the ſeveral oaths and probats therein preſcribed, where they are applicable, and to make uſe of the form of bonds and letters of adminiſtration contained in that collection.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Annapolis, May 3, 1774.

THE commiſſioners of the loan office hereby give notice, that purſuant to an act of aſſembly of this province, entitled "An act for emitting bills of credit, and applying part thereof;" they will open their office in order to let out upon loan the ſaid bills of credit to the inhabitants of the ſeveral counties, agreeable to the directions of the ſaid act, on Monday the 6th day of June next, that is to ſay

	Dollars.	
To the inhabitants of Baltimore county		35,200
Part of which is, by ſubſequent acts of aſſembly, appropriated		
For the uſe of the inhabitants of Harford county,	11,733⅓	
For the uſe of the poor in Baltimore county,	10,666⅔	
For repairing the roads in ſaid county;	10,666⅔	33,066⅔
Remains		2,133⅓
To the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county,	23,733⅓	
Appropriated by the act for repairing the roads,	2000	21,733⅓
To the inhabitants of Frederick county;	34,933⅓	
Appropriated by the abovementioned act,	8000	26,933⅓
To the inhabitants of Prince George's county,		21,333⅓
Charles county,		20,000
Calvert county,		9,333⅓
Saint Mary's county,		16,000
Queen Anne's county,		19,200
Dorcheſter county,		18,933⅓
Worceſter county,		14,933⅓
Somerſet county,		14,400
Kent county,		14,133⅓
Talbot county,		13,333⅓
Cæcil county,		11,200

May 1, 1774.

THE truſtees appointed by law for Charlotte Hall, are requeſted to meet at the Cool Springs on Monday the twenty-third inſtant, by 12 o'clock. 3 w

Baltimore, April 27, 1774.

I Having obtained letters teſtamentary on the eſtate of the late Philip Weathrall, of Talbot county; do requeſt all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, to apply for a ſettlement of their accounts, and diſcharge the ſame to Mr. George Gleave of Talbot county; and thoſe indebted for dealings at his late ſtore in Frederick town, Cæcil county, are deſired to apply to Meſſrs. Williamſon and Luſby, in Frederick town; who are impowered to ſettle and receive all balances due to the eſtate, by

w6 THOMAS PLACE, Adminiſtrator.

To be ſold at George Town upon Patowmack, for caſh, bills of exchange, or country produce,

ABOUT £1800 coſt of goods, which may be had a bargain for ready pay, or at a low advance on credit; the purchaſers to give bond with ſecurity if required. Apply to Mr. Thomas Contee, merchant at Nottingham, or to Mr. William Deakins, jun. at George Town, who will ſhew the goods. w4

May 3, 1774.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the brig Letitia, from London, and to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore on the Dock,

MENS and womens leather ſhoes, womens callimanco ſhoes, childrens red morocco ditto; mens and womens thread, cotton, and ſilk hoſe; a few pieces of taſte, thread edging, ſeines and ſeine twine; ſail cloth, ſmall cordage, old red port; porter, Cheſhire and Glouceſter cheeſe; double and ſingle refined loaf ſugar, green congo, and bohea tea; hair powder, ſented and plain; painter's colours, &c. 3 w

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

Calvert county, April 26, 1774.

TO be ſold at public ſale, on Monday the 30th of May next, on the premiſes, if not before at private ſale; the two following tracts of land adjoining, either ſeparate or together, as will beſt ſuit, being in the aforeſaid county, on the branches of Battle Creek; one called St. James, which by patent contains three hundred acres, ſome of the land in diſpute, which I think can eaſily be cleared up, whereon is a new dwelling houſe, 24 by 16, covered with three feet ſhingles, and a wood chimney neatly turned off; a new tobacco-houſe, 32 by 24 very good, and an orchard of young apple-trees, containing about 100.

The other called Horſe Range, containing about 180 acres, whereon are orchards of apple and peaches; a good dwelling houſe, 20 by 24, with two rooms and a wood chimney, a kitchen and tobacco-houſe; the above lands will rent for 4000 wt of inſpected tobacco yearly, a parcel of very good wood land belonging to the aforeſaid tracts.

Likewiſe will be ſold in the ſame manner on Wedneſday following, either by lots, or the whole, as will beſt ſuit, the plantation where I lately dwelled, lying on St. Leonard's Creek, near the mouth of the ſaid creek; the ſeveral tracts or parcels of land, containing by certificate 734 acres, but is thought to contain much more; convenient for fiſh and oyſters, whereon are ſeveral tenements; a good meadow ready fenced, and a great quantity more may be eaſy made, about 4000 bearing fruit-trees, ſome of almoſt every ſort; a dwelling houſe with five rooms and cellar, two brick chimnies and fire places; a good barn, and about 80000 tobacco hills around it, level and good; good kitchen and quarter, and many other convenient houſes. Mr. Francis Hutchings, a tenant on one of the tracts on branches of Battle Creek, will ſhew the lands; and Mr. Daniel Rawlings, jun. a near neighbour, will ſhew the lands on St. Leonard's Creek; and will treat with any perſon or perſons, for part, or the whole of the lands for ſale. JOHN MACKALL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has lately removed from the house he lived in at the Dock, and has now opened a tavern at the house where Mr. Forster formerly lived, at Francis street, and opposite to Mr. Robert Gardiner's store, the house is much enlarged and rendered very commodious, the largest rooms are light and airy and have most of them fire places, there are good stables and yard for the reception of horses, and as the house is situated in a most convenient manner for boats coming to and from the Dock, it is equally convenient to the gentlemen of the Eastern and Western shore. He assures his friends he will endeavour to procure every necessary article of the best quality, and as he is determined to do every thing in his power to oblige, he hopes for the continuance and approbation of the public.

MICHAEL WEARD.

N. B. Young gentlemen may be boarded at reasonable rates in a very genteel private manner, where they may have their cloaths kept in repair.

Annapolis, March 25, 1774.

THE widow Penn takes this method of informing the public and her customers in particular, that she hath now more furnished herself with a house for Church street near the Dock, and every thing necessary for the accommodation of such gentlemen and ladies as choose private lodgings, either by the year, quarter, month, week, or day, as may be most convenient to them. Those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour her with their custom, may depend on the utmost care and fidelity, by their most obedient humble servant,

SARAH PENN.

TWO tracts of land at the mouth of Connocacheague, containing five hundred thirty-three acres and three quarters of an acre, which I purchased of the late of the honor. Thomas Mr. Minor keeps public house, and where my brother George lives, whereon is a house two logs high with brick chimnies, three fire rooms below and three above, with cellars, barns, outhouses, &c. a good meadow, and plenty of timber to inclose it for many many years. But it is well known to every settler in Conococheague, what every acre in the settlement is worth to me and my children, that there is no occasion to say one word in praise of it. Whoever buys it shall have possession of it next fall, time enough to put a crop of winter grain in the ground.

DAVID ROSS.

February 24, 1774.

TO be sold by the subscriber at the house in Annapolis, five negro men. London double refined loaf sugar, West-India cotton, nailles, good country rye and upper leather.

THOMAS HYDE.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.

THE subscriber's salary being reduced in value almost one half by an act passed the last session, for the support of the clergy of the church of England in this province; he finds it necessary for the support of his family and other purposes, to run in his ministerial office some other business. He has therefore opened a grammar school at his house in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-Hall, where gentlemen may have their sons boarded, and taught the latin and greek tongues, and other parts of literature in the best manner, at thirty pounds per annum, and the greatest care taken of them.

ROBERT READ.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

SHADDICK and MOSHEIMER, tailors, hay makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have just imported from London a large quantity of the best materials for carrying on the hay-making business, and are now removed into the house where Mr. Robert Purkey lately lived. All orders from their customers and others in either of the above branches of business will be punctually received and speedily executed.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen from the country are desired to send the cash for their goods as they may be pleased to order.

March 22, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 11th instant, living near Lyon's creek, Calvert county, a servant man named John Baptist Dela Franey, born in England but of French extraction: he went away with a certain Mary Prin, who has with her a young child, they are supposed to have gone to some part of Herring Bay or the river Isles, as he professes being a waterman and can cart and plow. The said Franey is well set, broad shouldered, about five feet two inches high, his hair between a sandy and flaxen brown, gray eyes, full visaged, and remarkable for stammering in his speech: had on when he went away a lightish coloured jacket and breeches, shirting shirt, and yarn stockings, new shoes and buckles, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him to the subscriber shall have 20 shillings reward if taken in the county, and one of the country a pistole, paid by the subscriber, and reasonable charges; and if in any prison to give immediate notice to

HENRY CAMDEN.

March 24, 1774.

WANTED as a PARTNER

A Man that understands making and mending of all its branches, and can come well recommended. For further particulars enquire of the Printer hereof.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 21, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennet's creek, on the 20th inst. at night, a convict servant man, named William Platt, about 22 years of age, born in the west of England, a short thin fellow, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, has black hair and has lost one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white woman jacket, brown cloth lined much worn, a pair of coarse woollen black and grey, two white linen, two pair of leathern and linen, one pair of stockings and shoes, and a new felt hat; it's possible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a sum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overseer on the above said plantation, or to the subscriber living in Baltimore county, near Elk-Ridge church, shall have the above reward for their trouble, besides what the law allows, paid by

HENRY RIDGELY.

WANTED

For Lord William's Estate,

A PERSON capable of discharging the office of usher, to whom will be given £ 50 common currency per annum, with £ 10 more to be paid by the scholar. The present master is desired that no person will make application who is not properly qualified.

TAYLER,

A Fine brown mare, 15 hands high, imported by Dan. Wolstenholme, Esq; covers this season at Two shil. & three pounds common money, a mare; he was got by the Cade, his performance in England is well known, having won several fifty pounds, and two many capital running horses; his duck is remarkably large, bony, and handsome; the money to be paid before the mares are taken away.

London Merchant, April 18, 1774.

CAPTAIN EDES informs his friends in Maryland, that he expects to sail for England on or before the 15th of May, and requests the favour of those that may be disappointed in getting their tobacco in the Annapolis, not to take it amiss, as he must take in board, what first comes down to the warehouses; but makes use of this opportunity to give them notice, for himself and company, that they will by that time have another ship in Patuxent, which they there will be very short, as many of their most particular friends whom cannot be got ready to go in the Annapolis, and they expect that there will be another ship in it ready in that river by the 20th of June, so that their next ship will have immediate dispatch as fast as he can load.

Those gentlemen on the Eastern shore, who are now disappointed in getting their tobacco on board the Annapolis, and all others who will favour T. Eden and company with their consignments, are requested to take notice, that the Patuxent, capt. Carmichael, in Chester river, and the Chesapeake, capt. Coward, at Oxford, are now loading to their address. Both of those ships are expected to sail early, the first of them nearly at the same time with the Annapolis. Captain Eden is very sorry that he is not able to wait on the gentlemen on the Eastern shore himself, to take their commands; but those, who with their tobacco home to an early market, or have other business, are desired to give notice thereof, to James Dickinson, Esq; at Oxford; Mr. James Hutchins junior, at Kent Island; or capt. Carmichael on board his ship at Chester; and their tobacco shall be sent for, and their letters forwarded immediately.

A ship for Patowmack, was to sail from London by the 1st of February, so that she may be now hourly expected.

Capt. Hendrick, in a ship called the Baltimore, is engaged to come out for T. Eden and company, and was to sail from London by the 1st of March, for Patapsco.

Those gentlemen, who want goods out in the fall, may be assured, that they will be bought on the best terms, and are requested to send their orders home by the Annapolis; as frequent miscarriages, and delays of letters, by many other channels, are pretty well known to be the cafe *sometimes* from this province.

Those gentlemen on this side of the bay, whom capt. Eden may not have an opportunity of seeing, are desired to leave their orders for England, with major Jos. Sim, or capt. Judson Coolidge; and those bills of lading, which he may not have an opportunity of delivering, will be left with those gentlemen, in which information will be inserted for all those who do not give particular orders to the contrary.

Annapolis, April 15, 1774.

RICHARD BURLAND, tailor and habit-maker from London, late foreman to Mr. Robert Purkey, deceased, takes this method to acquaint the public, that he is now removed into the house were Samuel Harvey Howard lately lived, facing the coffee-house; he takes this opportunity to assure those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom, that he will make it his constant endeavour, by punctuality, and a strict attention to business, to merit their future approbation.

Elk-Ridge, April 22, 1774.

THIS day, the subscriber took up a young sorrel mare (supposed of the being 2 summers), the property of John Hunt, and that he intended with a waggon from Jersey to Virginia, and is now going home. He is a black gelding, about 14 hands high, with a little narrow white in his forehead, shod all round, has but one eye sound, but no mark in the brand. I have been before informed Robert Ridgely, who ordered me to secure the man in the custody, to be imprisoned; but while I was going, the man made his escape, leaving his waggon, saddle, and bridle: which I have taken, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have from me, living at Mr. Ridgely's, near Elk-Ridge church, in Anne Arundel county.

JOHN BRYAN.

N. B. He says he has another horse, which is his own property, he left in the care of one John Scudding in Virginia, near the Falls of Patowmack; where this person promises the payment of 20 pounds, 10 shillings, Maryland currency.

April 18, 1774.

THERE is in the pasture of the subscriber hereof, taken up as a stray, a large dark brown gelding, with a small star in his forehead; part of his off hind foot white, has pace low, and trot; branded on the near thigh, supposed to be M. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

CHRISTIAN HUTTER.

London Town, April the 11th, 1774.

THIS is to inform the public, and my old customers in particular, that I still continue to carry on the barbering business in all its branches; as I have furnished my self with the best materials for the purpose, those ladies that choose to favour me with their custom, may depend upon being served in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant,

ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

N. B. She also keeps good entertainment for man and horse.

Chester Town, April 1, 1774.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ESCAPED out of the jail at Baltimore Town, on the 1st day of April 1774, a negro man, named Isaac, calls himself Isaac Wallace, about 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 10 inches high, a fine made fellow: had on when put into jail, a woollen cloth cap, turned up with fur, a light blue jacket, blue woollen trowsers, a pair of black leather boots, with plated buckles, he can write a good hand, understands arithmetick; it is supposed he was carried off by some vessel that sailed about that time from this town for London, as he has since been seen in that city. Whoever will give information thereof to the subscriber, shall, on the matter of said vessel being convicted of the same, receive the above reward, from

JOHN BOLTON.

April 24, 1774.

TO be sold all together, pursuant to the last will and testament of doctor William Wheatland, late of Dorchester county, deceased, the following tracts and parcels of land, situate in the said county, near the mouth of Transquaking River; viz: Middleton in the Oaks, 224 acres; Cold or Cool-Spring, 200 acres more or less; addition to Cool-Spring, 51 acres more or less; Part of Much-Range, 318 acres more or less; part of Middleton's Grange, supposed to contain 10 acres, and Hard-Pate, 856 acres more or less. Most of these lands are adjoining, and form a valuable body of up-land and marsh, containing as it is thought, 1600 acres. The improvements are two plantations containing about 120 acres; on one of which are, a framed dwelling-house with a brick chimney, two framed barns and other out houses; also bearing orchards, and large nurseries of apple-trees and peach-trees. Levi Orum who lives on the premises, or William White who lives near, will shew the same, and Jane Wheatland, widow of the testator, dwelling at Vienna, will exhibit the title papers and plots, together with a copy of the will to such as may apply.

The said will directs, that this advertisement be inserted eight successive weeks in the Maryland gazette; that those who incline to purchase, do deliver their respective bids in writing to one or more of us, and that the lands be by us conveyed to him, or her, who shall in that manner bid most within six months after the date of the last gazette, containing such advertisement, he or she having first paid the purchase money, or secured it to be paid to our satisfaction.

We have appointed Friday the 21st day of December next, for closing the sale at the house of Joseph M'Clemmy in Vienna aforesaid, and on the same day we shall, if we conveniently can (on receiving satisfaction as aforesaid) execute to the purchaser, a deed for the lands with special warranty, as ordered by the will: the sale to be in common money, and the lands entered on by the purchaser the first day of January next.

HENRY STEELE,
JOHN HENRY,
EPHRAIM KING,
} Trustees for the Sale.

Baltimore county, April 8, 1774.

THERE is at the plantation of George Myers, living on the great road that leads from Baltimore town, to Hanover; a stray roan mare, branded on the off shoulder thus M, is a natural pacer, and appears to be about three years old. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.